

## CAPTIVE SEES RUSS IN TRUCE REQUEST

German Officer Says Army Is Unbeaten, but People Are in Revolt for Peace.

STAFF MAY BE ECLIPSED

Berlin Expected War Between U. S. and Japan, Planning to Steal Victory's Fruits.

By the Associated Press.  
FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 3.—Germany's army is unbeaten, according to a German divisional staff officer recently taken prisoner on the French front, and Germany's request for an armistice was the result of the influence which pessimists have gained in the Government and over the Emperor. This officer, an intelligent representative of his class, said:

"The German request for an armistice is proof to me that the Grand Headquarters has been submerged by the crisis in the interior of Germany. The influence of the General Staff over the Emperor has been exaggerated. "The Emperor is surrounded by people who feel and talk defeat of the species of Scheidemann (the German Socialist leader). They are continually setting before the Emperor the unfavorable situation of Germany from their point of view, and painting in sombre colors the frightful responsibility he has incurred, as well as the possible consequences to his person in case of defeat, which appears to them to be imminent. "There are days when no officer of the General Staff can gain access to the Emperor. These are days of acute pessimism, passed by the monarch almost entirely in prayer and Bible reading. "The German people want peace at once and at all costs. They have had enough of war. "Another cause of anxiety is the separatist movement which has become very serious lately. The talk through all South Germany now is: 'Let us separate from Prussia.' "

Bavarians Insult Prussians.  
"Bavaria is the worst. There every one, even the soldiers, may insult Prussia without provoking a word of defence in our behalf. The Bavarian press employs the same tone, and we are beginning to think that this is desired by the Bavarian army, which will make no further effort. Their attitude is an enigma. "There appears to be no military necessity for the conclusion of peace now, in spite of the constant retirement of our forces since the middle of July, and this is the opinion of the majority of my comrades on the different staffs. "We thought generally that our retreat upon the electrified positions would continue till winter, in the meantime weakening the enemy by our stubborn resistance. We would have utilized the winter in reorganizing and regrouping our forces, while our diplomats would have entered into negotiations that

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surely have terminated in a favorable peace for us. "The abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine, the evacuation of Russian territory and the creation of a Polish kingdom are equivalent to the ruin of Germany, taking from us the raw materials of Alsace-Lorraine, which are indispensable to our industries and the markets that we aimed to create in the East. "In consequence there will be a stoppage of a great part of our industries for several years, an impoverishment of the working class, interior troubles, separations and a complete upheaval. "Then our enemies will have what they have desired—the complete annihilation of Germany. That would be a peace due to Scheidemann. "Expected Conciliatory Peace. "We thought our present retreat would end upon a position chosen by us; that the war would finally terminate by the success of our arms at some part of the front, with the aid of our new tanks and would bring about a conciliatory peace favorable to us. "The divisional staff officer revealed that it was the opinion of the military staff in Germany that but for untoward events Germany, after a successful termination of the present war, would have put her industries in shape to furnish war material to both sides in a hypothetical war between the United States and Japan, and then "after both sides had become exhausted would have joined hands with one country to crush the other." The officer said: "Japan and the United States would surely clash some day, and we would then furnish both sides with enormous quantities of material and munitions. We would have extinguished our debt, armed ourselves and at the moment when the two parties were exhausted would have joined one of them, probably Japan, and would have imposed conditions which we were unable to obtain at this time. "The sole hope that remains to me is that the present German offer is nothing but a feint to sow discord in the camps of the Allies and to gain time to reassemble and regroup our forces."

**BELGRADE OCCUPIED BY SERBIAN FORCES**

Almost Entire Country Is Now Freed From Invasion—Record of Victory.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Serbian army has recaptured Belgrade, the Serbian capital, the war office announces in its statements on operations in the eastern theatre. After the capture of Belgrade the Germans and Austrians, beaten, retired to the north bank of the Danube. The Second Serbian Army has reached the Bosnian frontier. Serbia has been freed from the enemy almost in its entirety. The battles which decided this great victory began September 15, September 24 the line of communication on the Vardar was cut. Uspup was captured the 25th. The dislocation of the Bulgarian forces was followed by capitulation and on the 30th hostilities came to an end. The fighting was continued by the defeated Austro-German troops. October 13th the battle at Nish was marked by the rout of four enemy divisions and the capture of the great artery of communication of the Central Empires in the direction of Constantinople. On the 19th Lom Palanka was reached and the Danube road cut. Then came the last episode—Belgrade was taken by the First Serbian Army, to which the honor of entering the capital was given. This army participated in all the fighting, marching without cease and without repose, always in contact with the enemy, which it held by the throat. Very often badly provisioned but knowing no fatigue and no hunger. It pushed ever forward by will to conquer at any price. On their part the allied troops made their greatest efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the task confided to them of crushing the common enemy.

**DUTCH INTER 2 U. S. AIRMEN.**  
Fliers' Plane Damaged, but They Escape Unhurt.  
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Nov. 3.—THE SUN'S Amsterdam correspondent telegraphed this noon that an American airplane came down near Schoondijke, having been hit in the propeller and reservoir. The two flying officers, Frank Nelms and Frederick Gibbs, have been interned by the Dutch authorities. The machine belonged to an American bombing squadron. The two fliers were unhurt.

## GOMPERS SLIGHTED BY THE BOLSHIEVIKI

Pacifists and Pro-Germans Also Failed to Welcome Mission in Europe.

ENTHUSIASM BY OTHERS

Toilers' Leader, Home Again, Says to Back Wilson for Allies' Sake.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the labor mission sent abroad by President Wilson two months ago to make a survey of labor conditions in allied countries, returned to New York yesterday.

Mr. Gompers was in Paris to attend a meeting of the committee of the labor movements of the allied countries when he received word of the death in Washington of his daughter, Miss Sadie Julia Gompers. He felt compelled to return to America immediately, but left John P. Frey and C. L. Baine in Paris to attend the conference.

Of the work of the mission and conditions as he observed them Mr. Gompers said: "The work of the mission was successful, far beyond our expectations. We carried the message of sympathy, good will and cooperation of the masses of the workers to all the people of the countries we visited. The responses were most hearty and enthusiastic and showed a determination to carry on the war to a triumphant conclusion. "Even the labor movements of the allied countries declared that the struggle was between democracy and autocracy and pledged labor to the support of the achievement of that end. "The American labor mission visited all the fighting fronts and was in the midst of the shell fire of the German and Austrian forces as well as the fire of the men of our American and allied armies. We mingled with the men. They were cheerful, buoyant and eager to give their all for the accomplishment of the common cause for justice and freedom. "See Germans' Abandoned Dead. "We visited the wounded and saw on the field the abandoned dead of the German army after their retreat. We saw German bodies provisioned but knowing no fatigue and no hunger. It pushed ever forward by will to conquer at any price. "On their part the allied troops made their greatest efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the task confided to them of crushing the common enemy."

**D. A. R. Conference Postponed.**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Miss S. P. Beachhead, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, announced that owing to influenza the State conference at Hornell, November 7 and 8 is indefinitely postponed.

significant group—significant only in their noisy and impotent agitation. "The spirit among the working people and all the people of our allied countries, from presidents, kings and cabinets to the great masses, is tense in support of the policies, purposes and ideals set forth by President Wilson. They venerate him and have absolute confidence in the course he has pursued and the ideals which he has impressed on the conscience of all, even the soldiers and people of Germany and Austria. "Wilson's Last Note Lauded. "They regard his last note to Austria as the final master stroke. It crushed the spirit and morale of the soldiers and people of our two enemy countries. "Nothing could be of greater injury to the cause of the United States and our allies than the weakening of the people of the United States in their position. It would put new encouragement and a new sense of life into the Germans and Austrians. "The American Labor Mission is not politically partisan, following neither the Republican nor Democratic party. We feel it to be the duty of the American people to follow the President and the President's advice, at least until after the triumphant conclusion of the war. "We left Europe about ten days ago, fresh from contact with all the forces of the peoples and armies of our European allies. Here, without consultation either directly or indirectly, we make this statement as an earnest explanation of our judgment as to the paramount duty of the American people now."

The funeral of Mr. Gompers' daughter will take place from the Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth street, to-morrow morning. The body will arrive from Washington at 6:30 this evening and will lie in state until 10:30 to-morrow morning.

## AUSTRIAN FLEET OFFERED U. S.

Vessels Reported Abandoned Were Seized by Jugo-Slavs.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—It was not Austria who abandoned her fleet to the Jugo-Slavs, but the Jugo-Slavs, rising in revolt, who took possession of the Austro-Hungarian warships, according to an authoritative statement here. As soon as this was done the Jugo-Slav leaders sent the following wireless message to President Wilson: "We have seized the whole Austro-Hungarian fleet except the Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by the Italians, and are ready to hand over these vessels to the United States Government or representatives of the Allied navies. The Viribus Unitis was torpedoed while still flying the Austrian flag."

## MILLION SUITS FOR A. E. F.

Big Contract Placed in Britain to Clothe Pershing's Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Contracts have been placed with the British Government for the manufacture of 1,500,000 pairs of trousers and 1,400,000 coats for the American Expeditionary Force, acting Quartermaster-General Wood announced today. Supplementary orders also were placed for 1,000,000 yards of cloth to be used in the manufacture of officers' uniforms. Gen. Wood denied that these contracts would curtail the manufacture of cloth in England for civilian use.

## BE EASY ON BOCHE, LAMMASCH ASKS U. S.

Cites Tilt to Lansing as Drastic Peace Example.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—Heinrich Lammasch, Premier of Austria, has written to Secretary Lansing discussing the situation in Germany, according to Vienna advices. Prof. Joseph Redlich, member of the Austrian Reichsrath, and Dr. Mehl joined with Dr. Lammasch in sending the communication. It was written October 18, nine days before the Lammasch Cabinet was formed in Vienna.

Dr. Lammasch recalls to Secretary Lansing "the four months which, years ago, we spent in common labor with the object of maintaining peace between two great nations." He refers to the court of arbitration which decided the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, held in The Hague in 1910, at which Dr. Lammasch was presiding officer and Secretary Lansing was counselor for the United States.

The communication sets forth conditions which the writer suggests should be taken into account in President Wilson's reply to Germany. It says in part: "The German people can carry out President Wilson's programme only in a manner corresponding to their conditions, traditions and ideals. The more undisturbed the German people are left and the fewer attempts made to keep them in leading strings the more surely and quickly will they attain their objective. "Conditions which the German people could only consider to be humiliating would be rejected, or if forced to accept momentarily they would bear them only so long as the more immediate necessity compelled. Just as after Tilsit, the German people as soon as they had recovered their strength would rise as one man against the injustice inflicted upon them. "Only by considering these matters in formulating a programme may the pernicious power of militarism be curbed."

## BAVARIAN CABINET TO HOLD ON

King Asks Members to Serve Till New Ministry Is Formed.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—King Ludwig of Bavaria, according to a despatch from Munich, has written to the Cabinet to the effect that Ministers enjoying the confidence of the Crown should have that of Parliamentary representation. The Bavarian Cabinet has resigned to permit the Constitution of a Ministry in accordance with these principles. King Ludwig has sent a letter to Otto von Danell, the Bavarian Premier, asking him to form a new Cabinet and asking the present Ministers to act provisionally.

**2,000 TON U-BOATS BUILT.**  
They Are of Ironclad Cruiser Type, Says Danish Paper.  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The Ribe Stifts Tidende says it learns that German engineers have constructed submarines as ironclad cruisers. They are 340 feet long and of about 2,000 tons. The vessels carry eighty men and are armed with twenty-five torpedoes, two 14 centimeter guns with 2,000 shells and two 8.8 centimeter guns.

**GILBAUX JOINS BOLSHIEVIKI.**  
Notorious French Defeatist Adopted by Soviet Government.  
PARIS, Nov. 3.—Gilbaux, the notorious defeatist advocate and propagandist, who escaped to Switzerland when sought by the French military authorities on charges of sending information to the enemy, is now reported to have been "adopted" by the Bolsheviks and to have had Russian citizenship conferred upon him by the Soviet Government.

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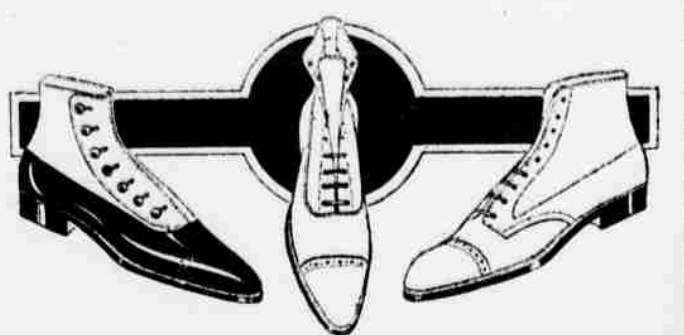
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Dark Tan Leather—Lace Model with medium toe.  
Dark Tan Leather—Blucher Style with wide toe.

# Do You Realize the Necessity of Voting for JUSTICE VICTOR J. DOWLING

Even Though He Is The Joint Nominee of Both Parties?

Why You Should Vote for Judge Dowling

For fourteen years he has served the people with honor, fidelity and pre-eminent ability. After five years of distinguished service in the Supreme Court, he was specially appointed to the Appellate Division because of his remarkable ability and fitness as a judge. In that body he has heard nearly 7,000 appeals, and has won the respect and esteem, not only of the judges and lawyers, but of the entire country.

The Citizens' Union  
The Bar Association of the City of New York  
The New York County Lawyers' Association

The Bar Association of the Bronx  
ALL urge you to vote for Victor J. Dowling. The Republican party and the Democratic party have both nominated him for office.

But nominations and endorsements will not elect him. He must have your vote.

Men and women voters of New York—here is a duty that no good citizen can afford to neglect.



How to Vote for Judge Dowling

The majority of voters wish to vote for him. Don't be confused by the form of ballot. His name appears but once. It is in Box 8, in the third space.

Thousands of voters may neglect to put the cross opposite Judge Dowling's name, unless their attention is called to it—without any intention of injuring his candidacy.

Don't rely on some one else to perform this duty for you. Do it yourself.

He will not get your vote unless you mark your ballot thus:

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